

## END CAME SUDDENLY

Governor's Death Unexpected by Physicians and Family.

VICTIM OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Patient in a Comatose State For Hours Preceding Dissolution.

FUNERAL THURSDAY AFTERNOON

Remains Will Be Laid to Rest on a Hillside Near the Chief Executive's Country Home — State Officials, Including Members of Supreme Court and Legislature, to Attend—Passing of the Governor Calls Forth Expressions of Deep Regret — Last Moments of John M. Pattison and Sketch of His Career.

Cincinnati, June 19.—Governor John M. Pattison, after a prolonged illness, passed away at 4:20 o'clock Monday afternoon at his country home in Milford, a suburb of this city, Bright's disease or chronic intestinal nephritis being the cause of his death.

A week ago the governor was carried into his home, from which he had gone five months before to his inauguration as chief executive of the state, the intervening time having been spent on a bed of pain.

On a beautiful hillside near his home his body will be laid to rest Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, after services in the Methodist church.

Governor Pattison's death came rather suddenly, and was unexpected, even by the attending physicians and his family, and was caused by a relapse from his disease. The declining stage of Governor Pattison's final illness dates from last Friday, when his wish to be taken out on the front



OHIO'S DEAD GOVERNOR.

porch of his home was gratified. He looked over the familiar scenes he loved so well and was in great spirits, when suddenly he complained of severe pain. The sick cot was hurriedly wheeled into the house and the nurses applied stimulants, and Dr. Belt was hastily summoned. This attack was really the beginning of the end, though the governor soon rallied and Friday evening seemed as well as he had been before. Dr. Holt was so encouraged with the condition of the governor on Sunday that he hesitated about coming out from Cincinnati Monday.

Sunday at 3 o'clock the governor became restless and suffered considerable acute pain, but later in the night he sank into a quiet sleep. The nurse thought he was sleeping restfully and naturally, although Mrs. Pattison, as was her custom, slept in the same room where the governor lay, she was not disturbed. When the morning dawned there had been no change, and when the family arose it was with the belief that he was sleeping peacefully. At 10 o'clock Dr. Belt made his usual morning visit, and found his patient in a comatose state. All was done that medical skill could do, but the governor never rallied, and death came peacefully at 4:20 Monday afternoon.

At the governor's bedside when he died were Mrs. Pattison and his two daughters, Misses Aletha and Ernestine, and the nurses.

Governor's Illness.

Not at any time a man of powerful physique, Governor Pattison entered upon the responsibilities of his office in a somewhat weakened condition, the strain of the campaign having so worn him that a trip to the south was taken in the hope of regaining health. After the election in November it was understood that he was suffering from an attack of malaria, from which a change of climate and rest from work would quickly restore him. However, when he returned from a sojourn of several weeks in the south he was still weak, and under the advice of his

physician his part of the inauguration ceremonies was gone through with the utmost care.

A glass covering was provided for the reviewing stand that he might be protected from the stormy January winds and through that he reviewed

one of the most elaborate parades that has ever graced the inauguration of any Ohio governor. In a closed carriage he was taken to the various festivities of the night and then went to his home, from which he only emerged for a few short walks until brought to this city on a special train during the night of April 5. He continued to oversee the work of his office, and through his private secretary, Louis B. Houck, who had been his running mate on the Democratic ticket, transacted considerable public business, even when unable to arise from bed. Several times he seemed so far recovered that his speedy appearance at the executive offices was looked for at almost any time, but the weather conditions and his weakened system forbade the taking of any risks, so that he was kept closely to his home.

The severest setback during his illness came about the middle of March, and for several days he hovered between life and death. During this time his every thought seemed to be

considered probable that, in accordance with the suggestion of Speaker Thompson, the entire legislature, and not merely the committee, will attend the funeral at Milford. The supreme court and the state officers will go in a body.

Attorney General Ellis said: "The death of Governor Pattison is the saddest event that has occurred in Ohio in many years. Above and beyond any party or political considerations the loss of this man is a great public misfortune. He was pure, honest and brave, and those characteristics will win the love and compel the respect of many men at all times and in all places."

Governor Pattison's death will make no change in the plans of Mark Slater, who has brought suit to oust J. W. Johnson of Waverly from the office of state printer. "Governor Pattison's death is a vindication for me," said Mr. Slater.

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## RATE MEASURE HELD BACK

Conferees Will Not Report It Until Last Week of Session.

TO AVOID USELESS DEBATE

Pipe Line, Commodity and Injunction Amendments All Giving Trouble. Meat Inspection Amendment Adopted by House and Sent to Conference. Proceedings of Congress.

Washington, June 20.—From present indications, the conferees on the railroad rate regulation bill will not report an agreement until some time next week, which in all probability will be the last of the session. The purpose of withholding their report, it is said, is to avoid a repetition of the long debate in the senate which followed the recent report of the conferees. This debate resulted in sending the bill back to conference.

Conversations conferees have had with various members of the senate and house indicate that there are only three amendments that are giving trouble. These are the pipe-line amendment which makes pipe lines common carriers, the commodity amendment, and that which requires that the interstate commerce commission shall be given five days' notice before hearings are granted upon applications for injunctions setting aside orders of the commission. The controversy over the pipe-line amendment can be disposed of by the change in the commodity amendment. The change suggested would provide that railroads instead of "common carriers" shall not engage in carrying commodities which they produce. Another objection to this amendment is its application to lumber. Strong protests have been filed with the conferees showing that if this amendment is adopted it will ruin a number of small roads which were built for the sole purpose of getting lumber to trunk lines.

A new argument has been advanced against the amendment requiring that five days' notice be given of hearings for injunctions. Labor organizations have demanded that a bill be passed which would require that they be given five days' notice of injunctions to restrain them from engaging in strikes. This is a political argument which has given much concern, and the house conferees during recent sessions have insisted that this amendment be eliminated for the reason that it would establish a precedent for similar legislation in the interests of labor.

The house unanimously adopted the substitute amendment for the amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill relating to meat inspection, the objectionable feature of the former amendment being eliminated and the amendment perfected to meet the wishes of the president. An effort was made to extend the time of debate, but Mr. Wadsworth, chairman of the committee on agriculture, desiring to get the bill into conference as soon as possible, objected to the granting of additional time, although nearly an hour was consumed in the explanation and debate upon the measure. After the adoption of the amendment the bill was sent to conference, the conferees being Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Scott of Kansas and Mr. Lamb of Virginia.

Immediately after the disposition of the agricultural appropriation bill, bills under suspension of the rules were passed. Among the more important were the bills in relations to immunity of witnesses in government cases, and to establish the standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippines.

Railway Collision. Middletown, Ky., June 20.—A passenger train and through freight collided two miles north of Middletown, seriously injuring nine persons. The injured are: Miss Ida Arnold of Stony Fork, Ky.; Miss Lucy Bingham, Pineville, Ky.; Foreman George Griffith of Jellico, Tenn.; Engineer J. P. Padgett of Corbin, Ky.; Mrs. William McBurney, Pineville, Ky.; Mrs. Jane Sams, Pineville, Ky.; Mrs. J. S. Ward and son, Straight Creek, Ky.; and G. L. Hunt, Middletown. The responsibility for the collision has not been fixed.

## SIMPLE RITES AT MILFORD

Arrangements Completed For Funeral of the Late Governor.

STATE OFFICIALS TO ATTEND

Acting Governor Harris in Assuming Duties of Office Requests People of Ohio to Cease Work During Hours of Burial Services—Honorary Pallbearers and Incidents.

Cincinnati, O., June 20.—With simple rites the remains of Governor John M. Pattison will Thursday afternoon be laid to rest near his home in Milford. His own wishes and those of his family were for a quiet service at home. The funeral will be conducted by Bishop Earl Cranston of Washington, D. C.; Bishop Henry Spellmyer of Cincinnati and Rev. M. LeSourd of Cincinnati. The first regiment, O. N. G., of Cincinnati, will form an escort of honor, and eight privates will carry the casket. The services will be held at the late home of Governor Pattison, Promont, at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The services will be simple, according to the ritual of the Methodist Episcopal church. There will be no services by the Masonic fraternity, Grand Army of the Republic, nor any of the other societies with which the governor was affiliated. The Masons and G. A. R. will be represented in the list of honorary pallbearers.

As a fitting tribute to their late chief executive, a cessation from all work in the state during the hours of the funeral was recommended in the first proclamation of Governor Harris. In the course of this proclamation he says: "The people of Ohio have been greatly bereaved by the death of their governor, John M. Pattison. It is appropriate that a people so afflicted, while bowing in humble submission to the dispensation of Providence, should show their sense of loss by some general recognition of the public value and private worth of him who has been taken from them. Governor Pattison served his country in war and in peace. He was a man of high ideals and of singular fidelity to all public trusts, and his memory deserves the sincere tribute of all his fellow citizens. I therefore proclaim to the people of Ohio the duty of cessation from their usual avocations and closing their several places of business during the hours from 2 until 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, while the funeral services are in progress, in appropriate observance thereof."

Physician's Statement. During the five months of Governor Pattison's illness there was great uncertainty as to the nature of his trouble, and a statement just issued by Drs. Oliver, Holt and Belt, who attended him, is of much interest. In the course of their statement they say: "The illness of the late Governor Pattison was essentially due to overwork. Although but 59 years of age, he showed the effects of stress and strain which ordinarily accompany a life of 'three score years and ten.' His symptoms were first apparent in damage wrought in his blood vessels. His arteries showed the changes which usually appear in the blood vessels of men farther advanced in years. His kidneys also indicated that he had lived more years physiologically than had actually elapsed since his birth. The deficient elimination through these organs led to an attack of uraemia, which very nearly proved fatal, before he left Columbus for Christ hospital. During a period of six or seven weeks Governor Pattison exhibited a marked improvement. We were all much encouraged and hoped for a prolonged period of freedom from uraemic poisoning, but after a rapid improvement of some weeks there ensued a period of insidious approach of threatening symptoms, and he gradually but surely approached the end of his life. Governor Pattison's mind was clear and his intellect was unclouded except a short period when the uraemic symptoms were most active."

STATE OFFICIALS Take Appropriate Action on the Death of Governor Pattison. Columbus, O., June 20.—Lieutenant Governor Andrew L. Harris, who assumed the duties of the office of governor on his arrival here, declined to be drawn into a discussion of Sunday laws, saying that was a matter that came under the head of policies. He said: "I have requested Secretary Houck and the clerks in this office to remain for the present, and they have kindly agreed to do so." The political change wrought by the hand of death came so suddenly as to catch some of the onlookers unaware, but was not too sudden to keep others from acting in anything but good taste. At the state-house applications for jobs under Governor Harris were received from Republican applicants who must have mailed their hurried requests within an hour or so of the death of Pattison.

In the brief time Governor Harris was at the capitol he permitted himself to perform only one official act, the issuing of a proclamation of the death of his predecessor, and it is his intention not to exercise further functions of the office unless an imperative emergency should present itself until after the obsequies, which will be the last honor paid to the deceased chief executive.

The state officials met to take appropriate action on the death of Governor Pattison. It was decided to attend the funeral of the late governor, which will be held at Milford Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A special train will be run from Columbus to convey the state's representatives. Committees were appointed to draft resolutions and have charge of preparations for the funeral, and it was decided to close the statehouse all day Thursday. The following were named as honorary pallbearers: Judge John A. Shuck, State Secretary L. C. Laylin, State Auditor Guilbert, Insurance Commissioner Voris, Mayor Dempsey of Cincinnati, Mayor Johnson of Cleveland, Mayor Whitlock of Toledo, Senator Williams, H. C. Garber, Speaker Thompson, J. W. Faulkner, representing the press; J. E. Heffelfinger of Springfield and Rev. Lucien Clark, pastor King Avenue Methodist church at Columbus, who was chaplain of Governor Pattison's regiment.

The special train carrying the state officials to the funeral will leave over the Pennsylvania at 9 o'clock Thursday morning. Governor Harris will be one of the party.

Secretary Houck related his experiences with Governor Pattison in recent weeks. Mr. Houck said: "He kept saying that he would get well. 'I have so many things to attend to when I get to Columbus, senator,' he said to me many times as he lay on his sick bed. 'I can't carry out all the things that have been promised, of course I can't; but I want to do the best I can; that's all any man can do, is it not, senator?' But I want to go to work just as soon as I get well I am going to do the very best I can for the people of Ohio."

While Governor Harris will retain Governor Pattison's "official family" for the time being, he is expected to name a secretary before long. Among those mentioned for this place are former Oil Inspector John R. Malloy, Judge Charles C. Lemert of Kenton, who was executive clerk under Herrick, and Randolph W. Walton of Columbus, who was commission clerk under Herrick.

## PEACE IN OHIO MINING REGIONS

Agreement Reached Between Operators and Employees.

FORMER CONCEDE 1903 SCALE

District Conferences to Be Held to Adjust Local Differences—Men Expected to Be Back in Their Places by Monday—Miscellaneous News of the Buckeye State.

Columbus, O., June 20.—As the result of the agreement reached here between John H. Winder, representing the Ohio operators, and the state executive board of the United Mine Workers, 35,000 striking miners in Ohio, idle since April 1, are enabled to go to work. Until March 31, 1908, the miners will receive the wage scale of 1903, for which they have been holding out. They may make some concessions in the way of local conditions. The miners will go to work as soon as the mines are ready to be worked, and by next Monday morning it is expected that nearly all the men will be on duty. The "local" conditions, which have been the bone of contention for some weeks, will be adjusted at district conferences between miners and operators, the dates for which were announced as follows: District No. 1, Hooking Valley, Monday, June 25; No. 2, Jackson, Wednesday, June 27; No. 3, Massillon, Wednesday, June 27; No. 4, Salineville division, Friday, June 29; Bergholz division, Monday, July 2; No. 5, Eastern Ohio, Wednesday, June 27; No. 6, Cambridge, Tuesday, June 26.

It was mutually agreed that, pending the outcome of the subdistrict conferences, the miners shall go to work under the local conditions which were in effect up to the time of the strike. Both miners and operators anticipate no difficulty in adjusting the local conditions at the subdistrict conventions. Dead work will be the main point at issue in the Eastern Ohio and Massillon districts, and it is expected that in these districts the conditions governing work in the Pittsburgh district will be adopted.

McKinley Memorial. Canton, O., June 20.—To the trustees of the McKinley National Memorial association, who inspected the work done on the monument here, assurance was given by Architect Magoun that the mausoleum will be completed by September, 1907. The intention of the trustees is to have the dedication take place on Sept. 14, the anniversary of the death of McKinley.

In conjunction with Canton city council, plans were made by the trustees to construct a splendid boulevard and park approaches from the city to the monument on Monument hill.

Mob Threatens Treasurer. Toledo, O., June 20.—Angered by the announcement of County Treasurer Peter Parker that he would proceed to collect 5 per cent on the unpaid taxes, under an old law, which has never been enforced here, a crowd of taxpayers gathered in his office and in the corridors of the courthouse, and it was only by the timely interference of a squad of police and detectives that the treasurer was saved from being mobbed. The railing in the office was torn down by the wild rush of the infuriated citizens.

Ohio's Greatest Gas Well. Bellville, O., June 20.—The greatest gas well ever struck in Ohio was shot in on the Butler Oil and Gas company's lease. The estimated output is 15,000,000 feet and a flow of 40 barrels for 24 hours. This well is located on the Mudgett farm, where the wonderful white crude oil was first discovered, and about one-half mile from the original gas well.

Curfew at Niles. Niles, O., June 20.—A curfew ordinance has been drawn up by the city solicitor, and will be passed by council, inflicting a penalty on parents and guardians whose children under 14 years of age are found on the streets after 8 o'clock at night. The alarm will be six taps on the fire bell and will be sounded twice.

Divorce Suit the Cause. Youngstown, O., June 20.—Curtis L. Gamble, a milkman, shot himself in the head with a revolver and died an hour later. Gamble was despondent over his wife's having filed a petition for divorce. He was 50 years old and leaves three children.

Peanut Kills Infant. Marion, O., June 20.—The little brother of Flossie, the 18-month-old daughter of Theodore Jones, a farmer, gave the child a peanut. In the morning the child was dead, having choked to death while asleep. The peanut had lodged in the throat.

Back to Work. South McAlester, I. T., June 20.—Despite the rumor that the miners in the district in which Indian Territory is included would not return to work, the mines were reopened. Nearly all the employees are back at their old posts. Alderson is the only place where the miners absolutely failed to agree.

Physicians Meet. Put-in-Bay, O., June 20.—The thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Eclectic Medical association opened here with an attendance of about 800 physicians from all parts of the country.

British Forces Have Sharp Engagements in Natal. Mapumulo, Natal, June 20.—Rebels attacked a convoy of five wagons, but the convoy got away, though pursued for two miles. A force of 60 men which was sent out from Mapumulo to protect the wagons encountered 500 rebels, who were arranging an ambush. An engagement ensued lasting an hour and a half, during which the rebels thrice determinedly charged the Natal force. The rebels ultimately fled, leaving 60 of their number dead.

Jumped Overboard. Seattle, Wash., June 20.—J. B. Binns, formerly a lieutenant in the United States army, stationed at Fort Davis, committed suicide by jumping overboard from the steamer Ohio while the vessel was en route from Nome to Seattle. A life belt was thrown to him, but he refused to make an effort to save his life and sank before a boat could reach him. His wife was with him on the steamer. Binns was being brought south for treatment for brain trouble.

## CAUSE A STIR.

Peruvian Troops Invade Territory Claimed by Ecuador.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, June 20.—It was announced that Peruvian troops had invaded a portion of the eastern region of Ecuador, title to which was recently submitted to the arbitration of King Alfonso of Spain. The news caused a meeting of protest to be held at Quito, the capital, and later a crowd of people gathered in front of the Chilean and Brazilian legations and made demonstrations in sympathy with Chile and Brazil. The police intercepted a crowd which was on the way to the Peruvian legation, thus preventing a hostile demonstration.

Found Secret Closet.

New York, June 20.—A secret closet containing two daggers and a secret room filled with silverware, clothing and bric-a-brac were the latest and most startling discoveries made by the police in the old Stanton homestead, where Mrs. Alice Kinnan was clubbed to death on June 3. The secret apartment containing a chest of silver and a miscellaneous assortment of clothing is directly behind a room that was occupied by Mrs. Kinnan. The only opening is a door made to resemble a false window, which was covered by a bureau. The plate found by the searchers is said to be worth about \$1,000. No arrest has yet been made by the officers who are investigating Mrs. Kinnan's death.

Trustees Tender Resignations to President Peabody of Mutual. New York, June 20.—The Herald says: "Robert Olyphant, James C. Holden and Charles E. Miller have tendered to Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance company, their resignations as members of the Mutual's board of trustees. The resignations will be accepted at the next regular meeting of the board. Messrs. Olyphant, Holden and Miller were members of the Mutual's committee on expenditures, which placed the official seal of its approval on vouchers calling for many thousands of dollars on the 'O. K.' of Andrew C. Fields."

Judge Paynter Resigns. Frankfort, Ky., June 20.—Appellate Court Judge T. H. Paynter, selected by the general assembly last winter as the successor of United States Senator Blackburn, filed his resignation with Governor Beckham to take effect Aug. 1 next. It was accepted. Circuit Judge John M. Lassing of Boone county is slated as the successor of Judge Paynter on the bench of the court of appeals. An election will be held at the general election this fall to fill the office, and Judge Lassing will be without opposition for the Democratic nomination. The district has been represented by Judge Paynter on the bench since 1895.

Huge Landslide? Bellingham, Wash., June 20.—Specials from Sedro Wooley, Wickersham and Lookout tell of distinct trembling of the earth in the Skagit valley, supposed to have been caused by a huge landslide at some place in the mountains. No damage was done.

Eight-Hour Bill. Boston, June 20.—The senate passed to be engrossed the bill providing that eight hours shall constitute a working day for a public employee. An amendment introduced by Senator Harding to strike out the provision which prevents a man working more than eight hours if he so desires was adopted, 20 to 12, after considerable opposition.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4 00@4 15; cows, \$3 00@4 50; calves, \$2 75@3 25; bulls, \$2 75@4 25; hogs, \$6 00@6 25; pigs, \$5 00@5 25; sheep, \$4 00@4 25; lambs, \$5 25@5 75; yearlings, \$6 00@6 50; calves, \$5 75@6 25; hogs, choice to prime heavy, \$6 50@6 75; medium to good heavy, \$6 00@6 25; butcher weights, \$5 50@6 00; pigs, \$5 00@5 25; choice heavy mixed, \$6 00@6 25; packing, \$5 00@5 25; wheat—No. 2 red, \$1 00@1 05; No. 2, \$1 00@1 05; No. 2, \$1 00@1 05; oats—No. 2, \$1 00@1 05; No. 2, \$1 00@1 05; No. 2, \$1 00@1 05.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Good to choice export, \$5 75@5 85; shipping steers, \$4 75@5 00; butcher cattle, \$4 00@4 30; hogs, \$6 00@6 25; pigs, \$5 00@5 25; sheep, \$4 00@4 25; lambs, \$5 25@5 75; yearlings, \$6 00@6 50; calves, \$5 75@6 25; hogs, choice to prime heavy, \$6 50@6 75; medium to good heavy, \$6 00@6 25; butcher weights, \$5 50@6 00; pigs, \$5 00@5 25; choice heavy mixed, \$6 00@6 25; packing, \$5 00@5 25; wheat—No. 2 red, \$1 00@1 05; No. 2, \$1 00@1 05; No. 2, \$1 00@1 05.

PITTSBURGH—Cattle: Choice, \$6 50@6 75; prime, \$5 40@5 60; tidy butchers, \$5 00@5 25; hogs, \$6 00@6 25; pigs, \$5 00@5 25; sheep, \$4 00@4 25; lambs, \$5 25@5 75; yearlings, \$6 00@6 50; calves, \$5 75@6 25; hogs, choice to prime heavy, \$6 50@6 75; medium to good heavy, \$6 00@6 25; butcher weights, \$5 50@6 00; pigs, \$5 00@5 25; choice heavy mixed, \$6 00@6 25; packing, \$5 00@5 25; wheat—No. 2 red, \$1 00@1 05; No. 2, \$1 00@1 05; No. 2, \$1 00@1 05.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Choice steers, \$5 15@5 50; heifers, \$4 15@4 50; fat cows, \$3 00@4 15; bulls, \$3 00@4 15; milkers and springers, \$3 15@4 00; sheep and lambs, \$4 00@4 25; choice heavy, \$6 00@6 25; medium to good heavy, \$5 50@5 75; butcher weights, \$5 00@5 25; pigs, \$5 00@5 25; choice heavy mixed, \$6 00@6 25; packing, \$5 00@5 25; wheat—No. 2 red, \$1 00@1 05; No. 2, \$1 00@1 05; No. 2, \$1 00@1 05.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 90c; No. 3, 85c; No. 3 mixed, 82c@83c; oats—No. 2, 42c; No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 2, 38c; No. 2, 35c; No. 2, 32c; No. 2, 30c; No. 2, 28c; No. 2, 25c; No. 2, 22c; No. 2, 20c; No. 2, 18c; No. 2, 15c; No. 2, 12c; No. 2, 10c; No. 2, 8c; No. 2, 6c; No. 2, 4c; No. 2, 2c; No. 2, 1c; No. 2, 0c.

TOLEDO—Wheat: No. 2 red, 90c; No. 3, 85c; No. 3 mixed, 82c@83c; oats—No. 2, 42c; No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 2, 38c; No. 2, 35c; No. 2, 32c; No. 2, 30c; No. 2, 28c; No. 2, 25c; No. 2, 22c; No. 2, 20c; No. 2, 18c; No. 2, 15c; No. 2, 12c; No. 2, 10c; No. 2, 8c; No. 2, 6c; No. 2, 4c; No. 2, 2c; No. 2, 1c; No. 2, 0c.

BOSTON—Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 32c@34c; No. 1, 30c@32c; No. 2, 28c@30c; No. 3, 26c@28c; No. 4, 24c@26c; No. 5, 22c@24c; No. 6, 20c@22c; No. 7, 18c@20c; No. 8, 16c@18c; No. 9, 14c@16c; No. 10, 12c@14c; No. 11, 10c@12c; No. 12, 8c@10c; No. 13, 6c@8c; No. 14, 4c@6c; No. 15, 2c@4c; No. 16, 1c@3c; No. 17, 0c@2c; No. 18, 0c@1c; No. 19, 0c@1c; No. 20, 0c@1c.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

## Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Smith, in Worcester streets, a daughter.

The Misses Mayme Jenior and Julia Grass left Tuesday for Cleveland to spend a week.

Mrs. C. J. Duncan left Tuesday morning for Elmira, N. Y., to visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. L. Shauf left for Cleveland Wednesday, being called there by the illness of her mother.

Otto Walker, of Massillon, has accepted a position with the Lippay bakery.—Canal Dover Reporter.

Ira Ralston of Conneaut, is spending a week at the home of his mother, Mrs. C. A. Ralston in West Main street.

Rural Mail Carrier O. C. Brady made the first trip over his route Monday, after an illness of several weeks' duration.

Mrs. Helena R. Slusser, of New York, is a guest at the residence of Judge and Mrs. A. J. Ricks, in Prospect street.

Edgar Goldsmith and Miss Minnie Goldsmith, of Elvira, are visiting at the home of William Meuser, in North East street.

The Rev. V. W. Wagar left Monday for Creston, to attend the Wooster district Epworth League convention, of which he is president.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Loew, of Cedar street, left Wednesday for Toledo, to visit a week with their daughter, Mrs. N. N. Isenhour.

Mrs. Samuel Miller and daughter Dorothea, of Navarre, spent Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Baatz, in Akron street.

Miss Clara Burton will leave on Thursday to join a party of friends in New York, with whom she expects to sail for Europe on Saturday.

Miss Clara Shriver and her niece, Miss Grace Stoehr, of Oak Park, Ill., left Wednesday morning for Bridgeport, to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shriver for three weeks.

I. M. Taggart, with his daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Diehlmann, left on Saturday for Washington, where they will be guests of Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Clark at St. Elizabeth's hospital.

John H. Fisher and two daughters, Bernice and Joyce, of Tuscarawas township, left this morning for a two weeks' visit with relatives at Kalamazoo and other points in Michigan.

Thomas Stephan has resigned his position with the former Moke Company, and after a few days' rest will take up new duties with W. S. Moke, who will open a clothing store in the near future.

Mrs. J. B. Eckert and daughter, Miss Margaret May Eckert, of Conneautville, Pa., are guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hamill, in Plum street. Mrs. Eckert is a sister of Mrs. Hamill.

Miss Rhoda Altland entertained eight young people from Massillon with an ice cream and strawberry supper at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Altland, two miles southeast of the city, Tuesday evening.

The Stark County Eldestdoff Company has received a letter from United States Senator Joseph B. Foraker, giving assurance that he will be at Canton to preside at the evening session of the coming eldestdoff, if his public duties do not interfere.

The city of Kent desires that the management of the Salem China Company locate a pottery in that city. In fact the Kentites want a pottery very much and are willing to pay for it, even going so far as to offer a bonus of \$40,000 in order to have a plant in that city.

Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Gans had as their guests at a dinner given on Sunday Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Menez, Miss Cora Menez, Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Wolf, Cyrus F. Wyandt, of Wilmet; Miss Ruth Lucas, of Cincinnati; Miss Jennie Menez, of Frederickburg, and Charles W. Gans, of Abilene, Kan.

Secretary Shiner, of the state board of charities, has named the Ohio representation on committees to the national conference of charities and corrections to be held in Minneapolis in July. Superintendent Eyman, of the Massillon hospital, will represent the state on the committee to have charge of the discussion pertaining to the insane and epileptics.

The Ohio section of the national weekly weather bulletin, for the week ending June 18, is as follows: The temperature was below the normal, the minimum temperatures on the 12th being generally in the forties, with light frost at several stations in the northern counties. The precipitation was deficient in the north and in excess of the average elsewhere, especially in the southeastern counties.

At a meeting of Liberty Bell Council, No. 38, Daughters of Liberty, Monday evening, the following officers were elected: Miss Josephine Jones, councilor; Miss Ella Peffer, associate councilor; Mrs. Mary Piezoker, vice councilor; Mrs. Mary Rock, associate vice councilor; Mrs. Jennie Vogt, assistant

recording secretary: Mrs. Lizzie Klotz, guide: Mrs. A. Critchfield, inside guard; Mrs. Sarah Weaver, outside guard; William S. Brown, trustee.

On Saturday the Stark County Agricultural Society had a joint meeting with the county commissioners to take up the question of providing more horse stalls at the fair grounds. After the meeting Secretary Leberman said: "We need more horse stalls and at the suggestion of the commissioners we have decided to convert a part of the hog barn into horse stalls, the commissioners agreeing to pay one-half of the expense."

Will Lowman, one of the most popular trainmen in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's employ at Alliance, and a lifelong citizen of that place, was drowned in White lake, Mich. last Saturday afternoon.

In company with L. Shafer, John Wilson and Tom Newham, Lowman left a week ago on a fishing trip to Michigan and the supposition is that he fell from a boat. No particulars have been received, and up to last night the body had not been recovered. He was 40 years of age. His widowed mother, two brothers and three sisters survive.

State Lary and Food Commissioner Horace Ankeney, who with R. L. Allen, the secretary, of Lexington, Ky., is preparing the programme, says that packing house conditions will be thoroughly aired at the coming annual convention of the National Association of Dairy and Food Commissioners, which will be held at Hartford, Conn., opening July 17. Upton Sinclair, the author of the "Jungle," which led to the expose of the conditions, and a representative of the packers, will be present and will argue pro and con packing house conditions. H. W. Wiley, chief of the national bureau of chemistry at Washington, will give a scientific talk bearing on pure foods, and another speaker will be Samuel Hopkins Adams, Collier's man, who has been writing special anti-fraud articles for his paper for some months. The convention will give the pure food movement a big impetus.

## NEARBY TOWNS.

## NEWMAN.

Newman, June 20.—Joseph Griffith is attending the Baptist Wooster Association convention at New Philadelphia this week as a Newman delegate.

Miss Lila Aston has returned home from Akron, after an extended visit with her sisters.

Miss Gwynnie Rummings spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. William Jones, at Massillon.

Mrs. White, of Sandusky, is visiting her friend, Mrs. E. B. Prentice, in our village.

Mrs. Sadie Dehoff and family spent part of last week at Massillon, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Jennie Reese, in Green street.

Edward R. Davis, of Massillon, who is taking a course in civil engineering at Columbus, spent part of his week's vacation with his old Newman friends.

Joseph Reese, of Massillon, visited the Morgan family part of last week. Mrs. Clarence Tombow, of West Brookfield, visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Dossie, last week.

Miss Margaret Boyd, of East Greenville, was entertained last week at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Miller.

Mrs. Timothy Ramsey and sons, William and James, were the guests of the Miller family, in Cherry street, Massillon, Saturday and Sunday.

L. P. Slusser, the genial trustee of Perry township, made a pleasant call in our village last Wednesday. Mr. Slusser spoke very highly of the purchase of a stone crusher for his township. He also intimated that his present intentions were to put forth his best efforts to succeed Austin Hay at the expiration of his term as commissioner of Stark county.

George Williams, one of our popular school teachers, is engaged by Mr. Patterson in canvassing at Alliance.

The special meetings conducted by Evangelist Bauer, of DeGra, in our local church, is meeting with success, and our people are becoming favorably impressed with his services, which are held every evening, beginning at 7.30 o'clock, and will continue throughout all of next week. Everybody is invited to attend each meeting.

Calvin B. Weidner visited friends at Canal Fulton part of last week.

## ORRVILLE.

Orrville, June 20.—The Rev. L. Twinn, who has been pastor of the Presbyterian church here for nearly ten years, has tendered his resignation, much to the surprise of his congregation. He was well liked by everybody here and is an able and eloquent orator.

Monday night the "drys" of this place presented a petition praying for an election to be held here to vote whether the town shall be "wet" or "dry." The petition had the required number of signatures.

Summer tourist B. & O. very low round trip rates. Consult agents or address M. G. Carrell, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

WERE MARRIED  
TUESDAY MORNING

Elaborate Wedding of Miss Brown and Leo J. Falke.

## NUPTIAL MASS CELEBRATED.

The Wedding Breakfast was Served at the Home of the Bride in North Mill Street—The Guests, Numbering Forty, Were Seated at Nine Tables—Handsome Wedding Gifts.

One of the most elaborate and beautiful of this season of weddings was that of Miss Frances Adele Brown, of this city, to Mr. Leo Joseph Falke, of Zanesville, which occurred at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning at St. Joseph's church in the presence of a large congregation. High nuptial mass was celebrated. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence J. Kerrigan, 88 North street. The bride is a daughter of the late Judge and Mrs. Michael Brown, of Honesdale, Pa. Since the death of her parents she has made her home with her sister, Mrs. Kerrigan. The groom is the youngest son of Mrs. Ellen Falke, of this city.

The bridal party included Miss Mary Falke and Miss Mae Bartel, bridesmaids; Carl Sonnenhalter and Michael Kerrigan, groomsmen; Hugh Powers, Arthur Sibila, Albert Sibila and Harry Pille, ushers. As the bride party entered the church a quartette, under the leadership of Mrs. Lida McBride Roun, sang the bridal chorus from Lohengrin. The bride walked with her brother-in-law, Lawrence J. Kerrigan, who gave her away. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. B. Doherty, rector of St. Joseph's, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Lillis, of Cleveland, and the Rev. C. J. Quimet, of Dunganon.

The bride's gown was of white French batiste trimmed with embroidered flounces and baby Irish lace. She wore a bridal veil, caught with orange blossoms, and carried a white prayer book, the gift of the Rev. Father Doherty. The bridesmaids' gowns were of white Paris muslin over pink tulle, trimmed elaborately with lace. They wore picture hats of pink straw, trimmed with pink roses and plumes, and carried pink roses. The chancel was decorated with roses, daisies, carnations, palms and ferns. With the glittering of many wax tapers and electric lights, the scene during the ceremony was a brilliant one. Miss Eva Schworm was the organist. At the wedding breakfast covers were laid for forty guests. At the bridal table decorated with pink and white ribbon, roses and carnations, were seated the bride and groom, the officiating clergymen, Mrs. Ellen Falke, Mr. and Mrs. Kerrigan, the bridesmaids, groomsmen and ushers. The other guests were served at eight small tables, decorated with the same colors.

Mr. and Mrs. Falke left Tuesday afternoon for a trip up the lakes. The bride's going away gown was of black and white Panama cloth, with hat to match.

The wedding presents were very handsome. The groom's gift to the bride was a piano. Mrs. Falke, the groom's mother, gave the bride and groom each a check. There were quantities of cut glass, silver, china, furniture and bric-a-brac.

Among the out of town guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Falke and daughter Margaret, of Toledo; Mr. and Mrs. George Falke and daughter Frances, of Zanesville; Mrs. Emma Lee and son James, of Wooster; the Misses Catherine and Jeanie Collins and Miss Margaret Applebaugh, of Wooster; Miss Nellie Martin, of Ashtabula; Mrs. George Winterhalter, Miss Winterhalter and Miss Phelan, of Canton.

On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Falke will go to housekeeping in Zanesville, where a newly furnished home awaits them.

## MINES NOT WORKING.

Plants are Being Put in Shape for Operation.

Columbus, June 20.—(By Associated Press).—The big coal mines did not open today, as agreed, but will resume as soon as put in proper shape. The work of cleaning up the various mines is now in progress.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Home-seekers rates B. & O. Rates very low. Consult agents or address M. G. Carrell, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

## SINKING A SHAFT.

Coal Has Been Found on the Oscar Bowman Farm.

As the result of the discovery of a three foot vein of coal on the Oscar Bowman farm, southeast of the city, a short time ago, a shaft is now being sunk to the depth of twenty-five feet. The vein is of a good quality. It was found when tests were being made for grain much deeper.

COUNTY TICKET  
NOMINATED.

Prohibitionists Hold Convention in Canton.

## STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES.

George W. Williams, of Massillon, Named as Candidate for Coroner—Mahoning County Man is Endorsed as a Candidate for Congress.

Canton, June 18.—At the meeting of the Prohibitionists of Stark county in this city, Saturday, delegates were chosen to the state convention and a county ticket placed in nomination. Following is a list of the delegates and alternates:

Delegates—John Danner, Canton; E. H. Brosius, Alliance; L. M. Pontius, Canton; William Ritterspaugh, Canton; Christopher Strom, Alliance; E. J. Wise, Greentown; George S. Gim, Louisville; George Filhour, Canton; W. H. Bowers, Louisville; the Rev. D. H. Poling, Canton; the Rev. C. W. Record, Canton; Harold K. Rockhill, Canton; George W. Williams, Massillon; Anton Diebold, Canton; D. W. Walters, Massillon; T. H. Kabe, Canton.

Alternates—George H. Chenot, Louisville; S. G. Hedrick, Greentown; W. O. Baker, Louisville; S. W. Witters, Uniontown; J. H. Stamp, Alliance; Noah Huff, Greentown; Frank Murray, Canton; J. K. Russell, Massillon; V. L. Ney, Canton; James Sterling, Canton; R. A. Noel, Canton; John L. Stouer, Plain township; Robert M. Booth, Alliance; the Rev. J. H. Thompson, Navarre; C. B. Heckman, Massillon; Henry Doerschick, Canton.

COUNTY TICKET—Christopher Strom, Alliance.

Recorder—David M. Walters, West Brookfield.

Infantry director—Samuel B. Witters, Uniontown.

Coroner—George W. Williams, Massillon.

Speeches were made by Enos Brosius, of Alliance; John Danner, of Canton, and the candidacy of the Rev. Leslie Hawk, of Mahoning county, for congress, was endorsed.

## EARTHQUAKE IN LUZON.

Shocks Felt For Two Days, But No Damage is Reported.

Manila, June 20.—(By Associated Press).—There was a series of earthquakes in northern Luzon, yesterday and today, but no serious damage is reported.

## BREAK IN THE TUNNEL.

New York, June 20.—(By Associated Press). A break in the new Pennsylvania tunnel under the river today resulted in the drowning of two men. One man was fatally hurt and many others slightly injured. The high pressure of air caused the accident.

Entertainment Will be given at the Blue C. school house Friday and Saturday evenings, June 22 and 23. Everybody welcome.

For that Dandruff

There is one thing that will cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is a regular scalp-medicine. It quickly destroys the germs which cause this disease. The unhealthy scalp becomes healthy. The dandruff disappears, had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal to you—healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of P. SASSAPILLA PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Ayer's

Home-seekers rates B. & O. Rates very low. Consult agents or address M. G. Carrell, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

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FROM CANTON  
WITH A PRIZE

What is Expected of the Amphion Choral Society.

## THE CONCERT MONDAY EVENING

The Singers Showed What They Can Do in the Line of Chorus Work—East Greenville Contributed to the Programme—Solos and Recitations.

The programme of the entertainment given by the Amphion Choral Society in the Amphion music hall Monday evening opened with a brief address by President Anthony Howells, of the Stark county eldestdoff. Mr. Howells gave a history of the Amphion society, rehearsed its past accomplishments and told of its ambitions and plans for the future. There was enthusiastic applause from the big audience present when he referred to the elsteddoff contest to be held in Canton on July 4 and the fact that Massillon expects the Amphions to bring home a prize. There was another burst when Mr. Howells referred to Conductor William Simpson, who, it is hoped, will come back from the county seat with medals hanging about his neck and a laurel wreath upon his brow. Everyone who knows anything about the Amphions knows that it is Mr. Simpson's tireless work and unflagging enthusiasm which has kept the society at its knitting, so to speak. Mr. Howells said he hoped Mr. Simpson would wield the baton of the society as long as he lived and that when he left this sphere of existence, as he must in the natural course of events, someone might be found whose shoulders would be in some degree worthy of bearing the mantle of the Amphion conductorship.

Mr. Howells told the audience how to pronounce the word "elsteddoff." Being a Welshman himself, the speaker could twist his tongue around the syllables and there were some Welshmen among the singers on the stage behind him who looked as though they, too, might turn the trick, but the majority of listeners murmured the word softly and decided that they would practice more at home before using it in every day conversation.

The programme included a number of the choruses which are to be sung at the coming elsteddoff, solos by Mrs. N. W. Culbertson, Miss Pauline Harrison, Miss Charlotte Roderick, H. W. Barlow, Alvin Schott, and Albert Williams, of East Greenville, known as the boy tenor; a solo by John Long, with violin obligato by Harold Howard, recitations by Mrs. Nellie Havestack, a piano solo by Mrs. Walter Webb, and choruses by the First Methodist church choir and the Welsh Singers of East Greenville. The accompanists were Dr. F. H. Chidester, Miss Lolo List, Miss Margaret Sorg and Mrs. Webb.

The Amphion chorus showed evidences of faithful practice in its various numbers. Many of its members also belong to the First Methodist church choir, also conducted by Mr. Simpson. The East Greenville singers, who drove to Massillon in a big

wagon and drove back after the concert, sang with the spirit which demonstrates the love of music in the heart of every true Welshman. The choruses and solos received many encores.

The financial result of the entertainment was about \$80. It will go toward paying off an indebtedness of more than \$2,000 which was incurred by the Amphions in taking possession of their present comfortable quarters.

WILL WAIT FOR  
CONVENTION.

Mining Will Not be Resumed Here Immediately.

## EACH SIDE CLAIMS A VICTORY.

The First Joint Convention Will be Held in Athens—The Hocking Valley Scale is the Basis for Ohio Fields.

The settlement of the miners' strike by an agreement reached at Columbus gives the operators of the Massillon district an opportunity to open up their mines at once, but because of the conditions existing here it will be several weeks before work is resumed generally. If any mine open for work within the next few days, conditions as they prevailed before April 1 will be in force.

All matters pertaining to mining in this district are to be settled at a joint convention between the operators and miners, which will be held soon. The first of a series of conventions will be in Athens in a few days. Other conventions will be held in the southeastern Ohio field. The Massillon convention will follow.

The Hocking valley scale is made the basis for Ohio scales. The radical differences between there and in the Massillon district make a settlement of all conditions, rules and prices here a matter of serious consideration.

Each side claims a victory in the settlement and both the operators and miners are pleased that another serious state of affairs has been brought to an amicable close. It is known that great pressure was brought to bear upon all in the conference at Columbus by those interested in the southeastern Ohio coal fields. The persistence shown there for a settlement hurried the agreement. The Massillon district will be but little affected for a time, as but a small amount of coal is mined here any year during the summer months.

The strike was in force sixty seven days, 35,000 miners were thrown out of work, and 2,000 other employees were forced to seek other occupations.

## JUSTICE IN NEW YORK.

Small Thief Punished, Big Thief Goes Free.

New York, June 20.—Freedom for a man who pleaded guilty to selling merchandise valued at nearly \$100,000 which did not belong to him and appropriating the money, and six years in prison for another who stole twenty-five cents were the portions meted out to two prisoners yesterday. Henry Hirschman was a member of the firm of Hirschman Brothers, jobbers in gentlemen's furnishings, in 1903 and 1904. It is alleged that by deceit the firm obtained a high commercial rating, upon the strength of which they bought about \$100,000 worth of goods on credit, disposed of them at a forced sale for cash and invested the proceeds in real estate. Then they sailed for Europe.

Action taken by the creditors forced the firm into bankruptcy, and last year the brothers were indicted for grand larceny. When Henry was arraigned and entered a plea of guilty a representative of the creditors appeared in court and asked that sentence be suspended, as the prisoner and his brother had made partial payment and promised to make complete satisfaction. Henry's brother, Joseph, probably will not be brought to trial.

The man who went to prison was John Clark, who has no home. He is 45 years old, and had served two previous sentences in Sing Sing. Clark was walking up the Bowery a week ago when he saw a barber standing in front of his shop flipping a silver quarter into the air. Clark sprang upon him, seized the coin and started for the nearest saloon. He had gone but a few steps when he ran into the arms of a policeman.

"I had to do this or starve," Clark told the judge when he was arraigned for sentence. "Whenever I try to get honest work the cops knock me out."

## OBITUARY.

## MISS GRACE HORST.

Miss Grace Horst, aged 19 years, died at the home of her mother, Mrs. Anna Horst, at Pleasant View, Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Death was due to consumption. The funeral will take place from the Pleasant View church Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The deceased is survived by her mother, one brother and one sister. They are Ralph and Ella Horst of Pleasant View. Interment will be made in the Pleasant View cemetery.

## Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. A cure is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

## Ice Cream Soda Water.

Hammocks, Base Ball Goods, Drugs. All the Best. Prices the Lowest.

Rider & Snyder,

DRUGGISTS,

12 E. Main St.

# MEN'S WEAR

Well Assorted and Complete Showings of the Things Men Need for Summer.

Reliability is the strong point of every line we carry—articles of Men's Wear which can always be depended on for the best of service—and of course the styles are strictly correct and the prices right.

Men's White and Colored Soft Bosom Shirts—white and colored grounds with stripes and checks; made of madras and fine ginghams, sizes 14 to 17, at .50c

Men's Soft Bosom Shirts with attached collars, in fine mercerized materials, tan, grey and white . \$1.00

Men's White, Blue and Grey Brilliant Shirts—attached collar . \$1.75

A big selection of Men's Plain and Plaited Bosom Shirts in white and light and dark colors, in stripes, dots and figures, at . \$1.00

Men's Wash Four-in-Hand Ties—poplin and fancy weaves, at . . . 25c

Fancy Embroidered Spots and Figures, "Keyser brand," . . . . . 50c

Men's Fish-Net Underwear, full size drawers, long and short sleeve shirts, white and ecru, at . . . . . 50c

Men's Pure White Fish-Net Weave, Gauze Shirt and Drawers, 39c quality, . . . . . 25c

Men's Fine Cam'ric Night Robes, extra long, . . . . . 50c, 75c and \$1.00



# IN MEMORY OF THE DECEASED

The Annual Jr. O. U. A. M.  
Memorial Services.

WERE HELD SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Ritualistic Services Were Held  
by Members of Lincoln Council—An Address by the Rev.  
V. W. Wagar—List of Deceased Members.

The annual memorial services of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics were held in the Massillon cemetery Sunday afternoon. Lincoln council had charge and was assisted by members of Ensign Bagley council, Jr. O. U. A. M., and Loyal council, Daughters of America.

Members of the three councils met at the lodge hall at 1 o'clock and were taken to the cemetery in cars at 1:30. At the entrance gates, lines were formed and, with the national colors at the head of the column, two hundred members marched to the receiving vault in front of which the exercises were carried out.

The ritualistic service, although brief, was impressive. The members sang the opening and closing odes and the Rev. V. W. Wagar, pastor of the Wesley Methodist church, delivered an address. The graves of deceased members were decorated, after which the lines were reformed and cars were taken back to the city.

The Rev. Mr. Wagar in his address called attention to the four cardinal principles of the order. He spoke first of the principle of restricted immigration, pointing out the fact that a native born American must wait until he is 21 years old before being permitted to enjoy all the privileges of the nation, while immigrants who have reached manhood before coming here, may enjoy those privileges in a few years. The argument was advanced that no immigrant should be given all the American privileges until he has manifested a true American spirit.

As an outcome of this principle the speaker called attention to the principle of universal non-sectarian schools in which true American principles are inculcated.

The third thought referred to the displaying of the American flag over every school house in the United States. The speaker referred to the many trying periods through which the flag has passed since the freedom of the United States from the rule of England was accomplished.

The fourth principle advanced referred to the Bible in the public schools. The Rev. Mr. Wagar held the Bible to be a non-sectarian book and that hence it had a place in every school; that it is the embodiment of universal religion and is sectarian in no way, being as universal as books on arithmetic, history or other text books.

In closing the speaker reminded his hearers of the deep meaning of the vows taken by every member of the order and pointed out that even the dead exert an influence, particularly upon a memorial day when the living gather to pay tribute to the memory of those who have taken solemn vows and have now passed to their reward.

The deceased members of Lincoln council are: Benjamin J. Stauffer, Frederick Spuhler, William T. Hamilton, Wilson Harmony, John Meek, William J. Oberlin, David Endinger, Robinson Reinhold, Daniel Felix, Jeremiah Hartman, Peter Shideker, Theodore C. Acherer, Thomas E. Masters, William W. Welker, Frederick Senton and S. W. Zupp.

The only deceased member of Bagley council is Thomas McGuire. The Daughters of America list contains the names of Miss Artie Otto, Mrs. Gertrude Jacoby, Miss Eva Alexander and Mrs. John George. Members of other councils interred in the Massillon cemetery are Frank Thompson, of Canton, and George Groff and C. A. Rudy, of Canal Fulton.

**A DECISION SOON.**  
Operators and Miners are Hopeful of a Settlement.

The operators and miners of the Massillon district are still hopeful of a settlement of the strike in a few days. The miners' state executive committee in conference with John H. Winder at Columbus adjourned Friday afternoon to meet again Monday afternoon. Advice received here are to the effect that details of an agreement which will bring about a settlement of the strike have already been worked out to the satisfaction of both parties. It is confidently expected by many operators and miners that the strike will be declared off in another week.

## A NEW BUILDING.

Estimates for One at the County Infirmary.

The Canton Repository says: The county commissioners and infirmary directors will hold a joint meeting Friday, at which time Architects Tilden, of Canton, Bostick, of Massillon, and Epperson, of Alliance, will submit estimates of the cost of the kitchen and dining room building, which will be erected at the infirmary. At the recent meeting of the two boards with the architects only plans were submitted by the architects for the purpose of determining what was wanted. No estimates of the probable cost have been made.

## WAS ORDAINED SUNDAY NIGHT

A Massillon Boy Becomes a  
Lutheran Minister.

THE REV. LEONARD O. BURRY.

The Young Minister's First Charge Will be at Marion, Ind.—Services of Ordination Conducted by the Rev. L. H. Burry.

Leonard O. Burry, eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Burry, a student of the Massillon public schools and of the Capital University at Columbus, was ordained a minister of the Lutheran church Sunday evening at St. Paul's church, of which his father is pastor. His first charge will be at Marion, Ind. An immense congregation attended the service of ordination, which was conducted by the Rev. L. H. Burry, assisted by the Revs. G. N. Schmucker and L. S. Meyer, of Canton, and the Rev. Luther Coffman, pastor of Faith Lutheran chapel, on the west side. The visiting clergymen delivered addresses, that of the Rev. Mr. Meyer being in German. The musical portion of the service was admirably rendered by St. Paul's choir.

The chief address was that of the Rev. Mr. Burry, who took his text from the third chapter of Exodus, in which Moses is sent by the Lord to deliver Israel from bondage. The speaker referred eloquently to his own gratitude for many blessings and for the privilege of sending his son into the company of those who are seeking to help their fellow men escape from the bondage of sin.

**JAY EASLY DEAD.**

A Prominent Attorney, Formerly of Canal Fulton.

Canal Fulton, June 19.—Word has been received here of the death of Jay Easly, son of Charles Easly, of this place. Mr. Easly was a prominent attorney at Seattle, Wash., and his death was sudden and entirely unexpected. The deceased's mother, Mrs. Charles Easly, died at Seattle a few weeks ago, while visiting her son.

Jay Easly was born and raised in this place, leaving here about twenty years ago for the West. He finally settled in Seattle, where he built up a lucrative law practice. He was about 45 years of age.

**PULAJANES ON WARPATH.**

Killed and Captured Entire Police Force at Burauen.

Manila, June 20.—(By Associated Press.)—A band of three hundred Pulajanes, under Czarion Pastor, attacked the town of Burauen, on the island of Iloilo, yesterday, killing five policemen, wounding five and capturing the remainder of the force, except the lieutenant in command. Pastor, the Pulajane leader, was killed. The attack occurred early in the morning. The police were caught unawares and their sentinels were rushed from his post. The bandits then entered the tribunal, and a band to hand conflict took place.

**PATIENT KILLS HIMSELF.**

Jumps from Window of New York Hospital.

Washington, June 20.—(By Associated Press.)—Clarence York, secretary to Chief Justice Fuller, was killed today by jumping from a window in the Garfield hospital, where he was a patient.

**VERMONT POLITICS.**

Senator's Son is Nominated for Governor.

Montpelier, Vt., June 20.—(By Associated Press.)—Fletcher Proctor, son of Senator Redfield Proctor, was nominated by acclamation for governor by the Republicans today.

## CATHOLICS MEET AT LOUISVILLE.

Twenty-eight Societies Were Represented.

MEETING AT WEST BROOKFIELD.

Canton, June 18.—The Stark County Federation of Catholic Societies met in the C. M. B. A. hall in Louisville Sunday afternoon, with twenty-eight of the societies represented. The meeting was presided over by President Emil Converse, of Massillon, while the secretary's chair was filled by T. T. O'Malley, of Canton. The most important matter to be taken up was the selection of delegates to the state convention, which is to be held in Columbus June 24, and to the national convention, which takes place in Buffalo July 29 and 30 and August 1 and 2. The delegates selected to the state convention are John Dwyer, of Louisville; John C. Gunther, of Massillon, and Henry Sonnenhalter, of Massillon. The national convention delegates are T. T. O'Malley, of Canton, and Miss Mary Fredericks, of Massillon. During the session the Rev. Father Senner, of Louisville, made an address, in which he spoke of the good accomplished by Catholic societies and the federation. The delegates were served supper by the sisters of the Louisville orphanage. The advisory council of the C. M. B. A. will meet next Sunday in West Brookfield.

William Brown, of North Lawrence, was released from the workhouse by the county commissioners at their meeting Monday morning. He had been committed to the workhouse for shooting fish, being unable to pay a fine of \$50 and costs imposed upon him. Other people had only been fined \$25 for the same offense, and as Brown had been in the institution long enough to serve out \$17 of the fine and costs the commissioners thought that the punishment was sufficient. Robert Gavin, of Alliance, was also paroled from the same institution. Gavin was charged with petit larceny and convicted in the common pleas court. The question arose as to whether he was properly convicted and Judge Harter addressed a letter to the commissioners stating that he would be satisfied with any action taken by them. The fine and penalty were then remitted.

The Rev. C. B. Allen, pastor of the First Baptist church in this city, has presented his resignation to take effect August 1. It is said that he took this step because his salary was reduced from \$1,300 to \$1,500 per annum. The church members say that the minister was too stiff and would not mingle with his congregation.

**LITIGATION NOT ENDED.**

Legality of Legislative Acts Still to be Tested.

Columbus, June 19.—It is extremely likely that the death of Governor Patterson and the succession to the governorship of General Andrew L. Harris, will not end the contemplated litigation over the acts of the last legislature. A number of measures which were enacted into laws are to be contested on the ground that they are unconstitutional because the governor was incapable of discharging the duties of his office during the entire time in which he has been at the head of the state.

The decision of Judge J. B. Swing, in Cincinnati, in which he held that Patterson had been able to transact the state business is, it is understood, to be carried to the upper courts on appeal, and in these proceedings it is expected expert testimony will be adduced in an attempt to demonstrate that his physician did not tell all he knew when he was being examined. This will have a direct bearing on all other contemplated court proceedings.

On the other hand, Secretary Louis B. Houck and others have always insisted that during the time the governor was considering the executive measures his mind was "as clear as a bell," and if the courts hold that this is so, the legality of many papers bearing the governor's signature will be established.

**NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.**

House Passes Numerous Appropriation Bills.

Washington, June 20.—(By Associated Press.)—The sundry civil appropriation bill was reported to the Senate today, after the committee had struck out the House provision for a lock canal across the isthmus of Panama.

The House passed the bill appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for the President's traveling expenses, and passed the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bills.

## ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC.

It Will be Held at Meyer's Lake Thursday, July 19.

The annual Odd Fellows picnic of Stark county will be held at Meyer's lake on Thursday, July 19. It will be an all day affair, with a dinner at noon that will eclipse any former event of a like nature.

Athletic sports will be scheduled for the morning and for an hour immediately after dinner. A base ball game is a possibility, with Massillon and Canton teams pitted against each other.

The date was decided upon at a meeting of representatives from the lodges of the county in Canton Sunday. At the meeting the Stark County Odd Fellows Picnic Association was formed with Henry Angerman, of Massillon, president; J. P. Zaiser, of Canton, vice president; W. B. Wells, of Canton, secretary; E. C. McConnell, of Alliance, treasurer.

Henry Angerman, Dr. B. J. Miller, Henry Snhr and Tobias Schott represent the Massillon lodges on the committee of arrangements for the picnic.

## MINERS' STRIKE IS SETTLED.

Miners are Granted a Substantial Increase in Wages.

**AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE AT ONCE**

The Settlement Will Cover a Period of Two Years from April 1, 1906—Minor Details are Yet to be Arranged by Joint Conference.

Columbus, June 19.—(By Associated Press.)—The strike of the coal miners of District No. 6 (Ohio) of the United Mine Workers of America, which has been in force since April 1, was settled today and the men have been ordered by the officials of the state organization to resume work at once. This announcement was given out officially this morning, but formal notice will not be made until later in the day, pending the arrangement of a few minor details. The terms of the settlement include the union men who returned to work in a number of mines in eastern Ohio shortly after the strike went into effect.

Thirty-five thousand miners are involved. The eastern Ohio non-union miners will be displaced by union men. An advance of 5.88 per cent over the 1904-5 scale will be paid, and local conditions will be taken up immediately. The new contract signed this morning covers two years, ending March 31, 1908.

The terms of agreement are contained in a telegram from John H. Winder, president of the Ohio Operators' Association, to J. C. Haring, which was received Tuesday afternoon. It is as follows:

Following is the settlement reached with the miners late last night. An advance of five and eighty-eight hundredths per cent on mining and day labor scale of wages of 1904 and 1905. The period of the contract is two years from April 1, 1906. The local conditions, prices and rules of the Hocking and other sub-districts are to be taken up immediately for adjustment in sub-district joint conventions.

This agreement does not set aside any contract, which covers a period longer than the life of this agreement. Mines are to resume operations immediately, pending the adjustment of conditions, prices and rules. It is understood that the conditions, prices and rules in effect at the time we ceased work are to apply until new prices, conditions and rules are agreed upon.

**THE DAY AT SALEM.**

Pattison's Death Somewhat Marred the Proceedings.

Salem, O., June 20.—(By Associated Press.)—The death of Governor Patterson and the absence of a number of public men marred somewhat the complete success of Salem's centennial celebration, which opened today. President Roosevelt sent his best wishes. Congressman Kennedy, of Youngstown, spoke at the formal exercises and James J. Grant, of Canton, delivered a eulogy to the memory of the deceased Governor.

## MRS. WENDLING WELL KNOWN HERE

Her Death Occurred in Cleveland on Saturday.

INTERMENT WAS MADE HERE.

Eleven-Year-Old Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Griffith, of Youngstown Hill, Died Saturday—Death of a Child.

Mrs. Adam Wendling, aged 55 years, died at her home in Cleveland Saturday morning. Death was due to peritonitis. The body was brought down from Cleveland over the B. & O. at 9:17 o'clock Monday morning and was taken to the residence of D. A. Merrill. The funeral was held from the Merrill residence at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon, the Rev. O. P. Foust officiating. The deceased is survived by her husband, Adam Wendling, four sons and four daughters. They are Mrs. E. Beabout, Mrs. E. McGraw, Ada, Ruth, Frank, Harry, Clarence and Roy Wendling, of Cleveland. Mr. Wendling and family lived in Massillon on 118 years ago. Mr. Wendling was formerly a member of the police force and was city marshal for a number of years. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

MISS ANNE GRIFFITH. Miss Anne Griffith, aged 11 years, died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Griffith, on Youngstown Hill, at 11:25 Saturday night. Death was due to measles. The funeral will take place from the residence at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. H. W. Dewey officiating. The deceased is survived by her parents, two brothers and six sisters. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

CHESTER T. MILLER. Chester T. Miller, aged 8 months, died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Miller, in Alliance, Saturday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Miller formerly lived here. The body arrived in Massillon over the Pennsylvania at 2:37 o'clock Monday afternoon. From the station the body was taken to the Massillon cemetery, where interment was made.

## WILL PAY TAX UNDER PROTEST

Constitutionality of the Aiken Law is Questioned.

**EVIDENCE IN STARK COUNTY.**

If the Issue Comes to a Test, Witnesses are Desired from Liquor Dealers in Every County in Ohio—Wednesday the Last Day.

Massillon liquor dealers have been advised that, in view of the fact that the attorneys for the Ohio Wine and Spirit Association are now engaged in contesting the legality of the Aiken liquor law, they should assist the prosecution of the case by tendering to the treasurer of Stark county \$175, which is one half of the tax provided for by the law. The payment is to be offered by writing and signing a formal offer of payment. Currency is to be offered in place of personal notes and witnesses are to be present at the time when the offer is made.

The Massillon dealers are advised that the county treasurer will, doubtless, refuse to accept the payment and his refusal is to be asked in writing. If the treasurer insists that \$500 shall be paid, the dealer is advised to get the treasurer to give this statement in writing. The state association will be pleased if a county treasurer shall claim that the present payment must be \$500 and "That unless \$500 be paid on or before June 20, that he will proceed to collect this amount from you by law."

The association says that this declaration is just what the attorneys want and then the \$500 can be paid "under protest." The payment of the \$500 under protest is also to be witnessed.

Saloonkeepers have received blank forms from the association, which are to be filled out and used when the payment of \$175 is offered. The Aiken tax is due Wednesday night. It is expected that many Massillon liquor dealers will pay their tax under protest in keeping with the wishes of those who are to test the constitutionality of the law, which raised the tax to \$1,000 a year.

## NELSON ITS SPONSOR

He First Proposed Successful Statehood Bill.

OKLAHOMA OWES THANKS TO HIM

Tammany Hall Booming Bryan—Hale and Blackburn Exchange Bouquets. Alabama Appreciates "a Poor, Honest Man"—Cobwebs and Whisky.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN. Washington, June 20.—[Special.]—The Nelson bill is what those familiar with statehood legislation for the past six or eight years call the measure which has passed providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state. The Arizona and New Mexico proposition is not believed to need much consideration, as it is thought that it is sure to be rejected. Back in the Fifty-seventh congress the house passed a bill for three states—Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. It was known as the "three state bill." Indian Territory was left out of the measure. This bill was held up in the senate committee for a long time, and the late Senator Quay made a strong fight to have the committee discharged in order to bring the bill before the senate. Finally an agreement was reached to have the bill reported and considered at the short session.

The Nelson Bill. Then it was that Senator Knute Nelson proposed the joining of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state, and when the committee made its report Nelson presented the single state measure as a substitute for the three state bill passed by the house. Before action was taken, knowing the temper of the senate, Nelson withdrew his substitute in order to prevent its being defeated on a vote. But this Nelson bill was the basis for that which finally passed. The more the people considered the subject the better satisfied they became with his proposition.

Tammany For Bryan. Billy Watson, who is "Big Tim" Sullivan's personal representative in Washington while the congressman is not in the capital, says that Tammany Hall is absolutely for Bryan for president. He declares that he is "speaking by the card," for Tim Sullivan is one of the men who tell Tammany what to do.

Sharp, but Not Ill Tempered. Senator Teller of Colorado held the floor of the senate one evening when an effort was being made to fix a time to vote on the canal bill, but had yielded to Senator Blackburn, who made quite an extended speech. In the midst of it Senator Hale broke in and appealed to Teller to allow the proposition to be submitted to the senate.

"Now," asked Blackburn, with considerable feeling, but smiling face, "is it the province of the senator from Maine to regulate and limit the extent of the courtesy extended by the senator from Colorado?" "No," replied Hale; "it is the province of the senator from Kentucky." "Mr. President," went on Blackburn, "my vanity almost permits me to conclude that the senate or some senators are very anxious to have me continue, because I have already stated that if I were left alone I would be through in two minutes by that clock, and I want to quit."

"Let us see how long the senator will take in quitting," remarked Hale, with absolute composure. "The senator from Maine would be more comfortable in his chair," retorted Blackburn amid laughter of other senators.

"I do not want to interfere with the senator from Kentucky," said Hale by way of apology, "but I think he and I are trying to fix a time for a vote." "Now," continued Blackburn, "after the very pleasant suggestion made by the senator from Maine I am resolved that I will disappoint senators, and I will quit."

And that is what he did after a few sentences. Then Hale got the agreement, which was all he cared for.

Alabama Has Learned. A number of senators were sitting in the committee on inter-oceanic canals not long ago and discussing the prospects of adjournment. Senator Morgan declared that he did not care how long congress remained in session.

"Well," said Senator Kittredge, "you never have any trouble about being elected; your people always elect you without any effort."

"Yes," assented Morgan, "the people of Alabama have learned to have confidence in a poor, simple minded, honest man."

Cobwebs Not Harmful. During the hearings before the house committee on agriculture on the meat inspection amendment Attorney Cowan of Texas, replying to complaints against the packing houses that cobwebs hung about the walls, declared that they did not affect the beef. He mentioned a famous drinking resort in this city and said it was hung with cobwebs, yet the best whisky in town was obtained there. As soon as the testimony was shown to them the proprietors sent half a case of the whisky to the committee room to back up the assertion of Cowan.

Grosvener's Assumption. General Grosvener of Ohio was making a speech in the house and was interrupted by Representative Perkins, and in the midst of great confusion and in reply to what appeared to be a question Grosvener said: "Well, the gentleman is making a speech in my time. I cannot understand what he is saying. But I know he is making a speech by his gesticulations."

## HURTS FOREIGNERS.

Measure of Japs to Gain Manchurian and Korean Trade.

Victoria, B. C., June 20.—The steamship Empress of China brought advice of measures adopted by the Japanese to gain the Manchurian and Korean trade which will handicap foreign merchants, if not prevent them, from competing with Japanese exporters in Manchuria and Korea. The program includes the making of Dally a free port in the sense that import duty will be remitted on Japanese goods for Manchuria, though collected on foreign goods. By means of bounties and subsidies Japan will encourage its merchants to flood Korea and Manchuria with all kinds of goods at the lowest prices, prices at which the foreigner can hardly hope to compete, especially after the new customs tariff comes into effect next October.

Town's Resolution. Washington, June 20.—Representative Towne introduced a resolution requesting the secretary of state to furnish the house with copies of all communications between the department and Hon. H. N. Allen, late American minister and consul general to Korea. Also copies of all communications and complaints and allegations from all other persons tending to connect Mr. Allen, while acting as minister, with certain alleged frauds or attempted frauds upon the emperor of Korea and the Korean people in connection with contracts for public improvements. The findings of the department in the matter are also asked for.

Knox For Lock Canal. Washington, June 20.—Senator Knox addressed the senate at length in support of the lock type for the Panama canal, contending that in point of feasibility and economy it is far superior to the sea-level plan. He took direct issue with Senator Kittredge as to the safety of the Gatun dam. The agricultural bill containing the meat inspection provision was received from the house and a substitute ordered printed for the information of the senate. The senate ordered another conference on the naval bill.

Republican Clubs. Philadelphia, June 20.—Reaffirming allegiance to the principles of the Republican party and condemning combinations in restraint of trade, the National League of Republican clubs ended its convention. Immediate legislation is also asked for looking to the establishment of a parcels post and postal currency or notes to facilitate trade through orders by mail.

Crews Perished. St. Johns, June 20.—Two more shipwrecks, the schooners Blossom and Reindeer, were reported, portions of their hulls being found along the coast. The vessels went to pieces during last week's hurricane, and it is feared that their crews perished. Incoming vessels brought to port a large number of fishermen who were picked up from drifting boats during the storm.

CUT TO THE QUICK. W. R. Slinkard, a railroad contractor of El Paso, was killed by Yaqui Indians in Sonora, Mexico, where he was making a grade.

At Philadelphia, John Joseph Kean, kidnaper of Freddie Muth, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for 20 years.

Herbert H. D. Peirce, now third assistant secretary of state, was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Norway.

Fire at Evansville, Ind., destroyed the plant of the Keller Printing company; loss \$60,000. The fire was started by a gasoline explosion.

A duel with pistols was fought in Brooklyn between a diminutive Italian and a giant longshoreman of the same nationality, in which the latter was almost instantly killed. The slayer escaped.

Negro societies, if they desire, may adopt and use the emblem of any secret organization which excludes them from membership, according to a decision rendered by the justices of the court of special sessions at New York.

**BASEBALL.**

AMERICAN LEAGUE. AT DETROIT—R. H. E. Detroit . . . 0 0 1 0 0 2 10—4 11 0 New York . . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 3 Batteries—Donohue and Warner; Orth and Kleinow. AT ST. LOUIS—R. H. E. St. Louis . . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 7 4 Washington . . . 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—5 1 Batteries—Glade and O'Connor; Falkenberg and Heydon.

AT CLEVELAND—R. H. E. Cleveland . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 3 Philadelphia . . . 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2 5 0 Batteries—Joss and Bemis; Waddell and Schreck.

CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C. Phila. . . 32 21 .694 St. L. . . 29 26 .527 Clevel. . . 30 20 .600 Chic. . . 25 25 .519 N. Y. . . 32 22 .593 Wash. . . 19 35 .352 Det. . . 28 23 .549 Bos. . . 15 39 .278

NATIONAL LEAGUE. AT PHILADELPHIA—R. H. E. St. Louis . . . 0 0 0 0 2 10 0—3 9 2 Philadelphia . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 7 2 Batteries—Taylor and Grady; Richins, Duggieby and Doon.

AT BOSTON—R. H. E. Chicago . . . 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 01—5 8 0 Boston . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1 Batteries—Pfeister and Moran; Dornier and Brown.

CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C. Phila. . . 32 21 .694 St. L. . . 29 26 .527 Clevel. . . 30 20 .600 Chic. . . 25 25 .519 N. Y. . . 32 22 .593 Wash. . . 19 35 .352 Det. . . 28 23 .549 Bos. . . 15 39 .278

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. At Louisville 3, Milwaukee 1. At Columbus 3, Minneapolis 0. At Toledo 7, St. Paul 5.

CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C. Toledo . . 34 21 .616 K. C. . . 23 27 .460 Colum. . . 35 24 .594 Minn. . . 23 30 .433 Milw. . . 31 24 .564 Ind. . . 21 35 .375 Louis. . . 31 26 .544 St. P. . . 19 35 .347



## THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,  
INDEPENDENT BUILDING.

37 North Erie St., - - MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1863.

Daily Founded in 1887.

Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Telephone Calls: Both Phones No. 85

Editorial Rooms: Both Phones No. 85

Business Office: Both Phones No. 85

THE INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following

news stands: Rahney's Book Store, Hankin's

News Depot, Baumler's Cigar Store, Nea-

linger's Pool Room and Levi's Candy and To-

bacco Stand.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-

class matter.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRES-

SOCIETY OF PUBLISHERS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1906

The President's appointment of John

G. A. Leishman, of Pennsylvania, as

first ambassador to Turkey, is an evi-

dence of the desire on the part of the

department of state to keep good men

in the diplomatic service. The Senate

readily confirmed the appointment.

Mr. Leishman, who as minister has

represented the United States at the

Porte with remarkable success under

peculiarly difficult circumstances, merits

the honor of being our first ambas-

sador there.

Salem today began celebrating its

centennial anniversary and for the

next three days there will be much

eloquence and good cheer within its

borders. One hundred years ago Sal-

em consisted of one log cabin. Today

it has a population approaching 11,000

and is one of the thriving centers of

eastern Ohio. Its people have ar-

ranged a fitting programme for the

gala week. Vice President Fairbanks,

Senators Foraker and Dick, and other

prominent men are to speak, there are

to be parades, a barbecue, a public re-

ception, a campfire, an old folks' con-

ce, displays of fireworks and a car-

nival. Here's to Salem. May she live

long and prosper!

Public clamor and the firm stand of

President Roosevelt have secured leg-

islation which promises future de-

cency in the meat packing industry

in the United States. In less than fifty

minutes Tuesday afternoon the House

of Representatives passed a meat in-

spection bill which appears to meet

the demands of the situation by giving

the government, through the secretary

of agriculture, full inspection rights

over all meats intended for consump-

tion in this country. The assurance

to the public that this law is being

carefully observed will do more to re-

vive the failing trade of the packers

than all their protestations that so

stringent an act was not needed.

A FLAW IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The death of Governor Pattison has

called attention to a constitutional

provision governing the succession

and necessity of change in such cases.

Under the provisions of Article 15 of

the state constitution, adopted by the

people in 1851, there is no provision

for the succession to the official de-

signation of governor, that article de-

claring: "In case of the death, im-

peachment, resignation, removal or

other disability of the governor, the

powers and duties of the office for the

residue of the term, or until he shall

be acquitted or the disability removed,

shall devolve upon the lieutenant gov-

ernor."

According to the rule quoted Lieut-

enant Governor Harris becomes ac-

ting governor of Ohio, with all the

powers, prerogatives and emoluments

attached to that office. He will not be

governor officially, as to title, but

armed with all the constitutional power

belonging to the high office. There

will be no governor of Ohio until after

the next election, to be held in 1908.

But Andrew L. Harris will be acting

governor during the remainder of the

term for which Mr. Pattison was

elected.

This also means that James B. Wil-

liams, of Cleveland, president pro tem

of the Senate, will be acting lieuten-

ant governor, in that he will be called

upon to preside over the deliberations

of the Senate and be in line for the

succession to the post of acting gov-

ernor during the term of General

Harris. If the unexpected should

happen and Harris should die before

the end of his term as acting gov-

ernor, Senator Williams will succeed

to the acting governorship, he in turn

to be succeeded by Speaker Thompson

in case of the death of Williams, his

disability, removal or other incapacity

to fulfill the duties of the office.

The lameness of the Ohio constitu-

tion on the question of succession has

caused a renewal of agitation for

constitutional amendment to be sub-

mitted to the people in the fall of

1908, curing the defect. There is a

strong feeling in favor of the propo-

sition that if one succeeds to the gov-

ernorship he should not only be the ac-

ting governor, but be entitled to the

official designation.

Soothes itching skin. Heals burns or

cuts without a scar. Cures piles, ec-

zema, salt rheum, and itching. Don't

omit. Your druggist sells it.

B &amp; O. excursions every Sunday to

Cleveland, Massillon, Uhrichsville and

Bridgeport. Rates very low.

Want column ads, pay. Try it.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at

Massillon, June 18, 1906:

Breed, Mrs. Henry

Dize, Miss Leola

Antonioli, James

Chippell, Wm. E.

Fellebaum, Jesse

Persons calling for the above named letters will please

pay advertised.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Iching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding

ciles. Druggists are authorized to re-

ceive money for "FAZO OINTMENT" fails

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Fellebaum, Jesse

Persons calling for the above named letters will please

pay advertised.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

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B &amp; O. excursions every Sunday to

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# A Home Colony As Planned by Upton Sinclair

Co-operative Project, Outlined by  
the Author, to Improve and  
Simplify Domestic Life  
of Mankind.

Volunteers to Undertake the Enterprise  
With as Few as Twenty Families.  
Will Devote His Time to It For  
Years if Need Be—How He  
Would Solve the Serv-  
ant Problem.

By UPTON SINCLAIR in the Independent,  
June 14.

I HAVE a problem to solve. I write an article about it for the reason that there are others troubled with it, and I believe that a number of people might solve it together where each would fail by himself.

In carrying out my purpose I am obliged to discuss what the world would call my "private affairs." So I explain at the outset that I am a socialist and consider that the private affairs of most individuals constitute the most important public affair now existing. I discuss my own because they are typical and because they happen to be the ones with which I am most familiar.

The problem is the one commonly known as the "servant problem." I invite you to consider the situation of a man who is possessed of a small family and a small income and wishes to be free to turn his attention to intellectual pursuits.

## Ideal Place to Rear a Child.

For the past two years we have lived upon a farm, and a farm is the ideal place to bring up a child, you have read in the books. At the outset a hunger for companionship seized our David; and he found his way to a neighbor's and played with a little girl who stuttered. After a week or two we found that he was stuttering, too, and stopped the visits, but too late, and now, for all I know, he may continue to say every word three times over as long as he lives. And when he was not learning to stutter he was up in the pear orchard stuffing himself or behind the house swatting the baby ducks and his shoes in the washtub or out in the kitchen mixing himself a pudding of pepper crouts, candlesticks and milk. So it was found necessary to get some one to take care of him, so little by little the problem has arisen, for you must understand that it is not merely a question of finding a governess or kindergarten expert; it is a question of setting up and keeping under way a home for him, and it is a question of an establishment of servants.

The mistake was in the beginning—you say—if you object to servants you ought never to have married. But is a man to be denied the privilege of parenthood just because he happens to possess an intellect? And is it for the best interests of the race that its future generations should be furnished exclusively by the ignorant and callous? And if authors, artists, scientists and philosophers are to reproduce their kind what is to be done? Shall they have to marry their housekeepers? I have made many sacrifices for my art, but I confess that that one would have staggered me.

Of course we can do it if we must. We can stick to the farm and raise all our own food and keep our health and do it all at moderate expense, but how pitiful it is! We cannot travel; we can never hear any music or attend the theater; we can have only books and our own thoughts winter and summer, year in and year out. We cannot send our child to a kindergarten, to school; he can never be with other children. Can a mere writer of original books afford a house in the city or city prices for impure food? And of course we cannot keep a wide awake boy in a boarding house or apartment. No, we must have our own home and in the country, so our thoughts come back from every flight. Let us make one desperate effort to try to get good servants and then pay them anything and keep them, and then when we get the machine running let us get a little house near by and keep it for our own and allow no one there and go and live there and eat cold food and do our own work whenever we wish to be alone with our thoughts.

That was our plan until I took the resolution to write this article. There are hundreds and even thousands in exactly the same plight, I said. And why should they all sink back and reconcile themselves to the monstrous absurdities of isolated housekeeping?

As a preliminary to explaining what I wish to propose I shall state one thing that I do not propose. I am not dreaming any sort of self supporting colony, to set a new ideal and realize the co-operative commonwealth. What I am making here is a simple business proposition for an association of people who may possess a moderate income to secure the benefits of the application of the machine process to their domestic affairs.

## Living Like a Feudal Baron.

Here am I on my little farm living as my ancestors lived, like a cave man or a feudal baron. I have my little castle and my retainers and dependents to attend me, and we practice a hundred different trades—the trade of

serving meals and the trade of cleaning dishes, the trade of washing and ironing cloths, of killing and dressing meat, of churning butter, of baking bread, of grinding meal, of raising chickens, of cutting wood, of preserving fruit, of heating a house, of decorating rooms, of training children and of writing books—and all these crowded into one establishment, in close proximity and all jarring and clashing with each other and all carried on in the most primitive and barbarous fashion upon a small scale and by unskilled hand labor. It takes a hundred cooks to prepare a hundred meals badly, while twenty cooks could prepare one meal for a hundred families and do it perfectly. It costs \$100,000 to build and equip a hundred kitchens; it would cost only \$5,000 to build one kitchen. It takes a hundred churns and a hundred aching backs to make a thousand pounds of butter; it would take only one machine and a man to tend it to make the same thousand pounds, and the cost of making it would be cut 95 per cent. But, of course, you cannot have large buttermaking except it is done for profit, and that means adulteration and poisoning. It takes a hundred ignorant waitresses to take care of the children of a hundred families and develop every kind of ugliness and badness in them. It would take only twenty or thirty trained nurses and kindergarten teachers to take care of them co-operatively and bring them up according to the teachings of science.

One could show this same thing in a thousand different forms if it were necessary, but it has all been reasoned out in Charlotte Perkins Gilman's book, "The Home," and any one to whom the idea is new may read it there. The purpose of this paper is not to persuade any one, but to move to action those already persuaded. To such I offer my co-operation.

## Near to New York.

The following embodies my own conception of what such a "home colony" should be. It would be located within an hour of New York and would have 100 families and 300 or 400 acres of land, healthfully located, near some body of water and as unspoiled by the hand of man as possible. It should have an abundant water supply and a filtering plant, an electric light and power plant and a large garden and farm, raising its own stock, meat, poultry, fruit and vegetables and canning the last for winter use. It should be administered by a board of directors democratically elected. For the management of its various departments salaried experts should be employed, machinery should be installed wherever it could be made to pay, and the best modern methods should be applied in every industry. All its purchases should be in bulk and tested for quality, and so far as the preparation and serving of food is concerned the processes should be kept as aseptic as a surgical operation.

The buildings of this home colony should be of frame at the outset, of simple and expressive design, each structure exactly adapted to its specific purpose. The buildings should be conveniently grouped—those for the children in one place, those for cooking and eating in another, those for reading, for music and social intercourse, for recreation and exercise in still other places. The greater part of the land would of course be given up to farm and woodland and to the individual dwellings of the families. The ground available for this latter purpose should be divided into lots, priced according to size and location and leased to stockholders for long terms. Each would erect his own home, according to his own taste—a home of course of a kind hitherto unknown, with no provision for the cooking of food or the training of children or other trades and professions. It would be a place where the family met, to rest and play and sleep. It might be large or small, anything that the owner chose to make it. My own would be a four or five room cottage of rustic design, and it would cost from \$600 to \$800. Besides these there should be apartment buildings owned by the colony and dormitories with rooms for single men and women.

As to the public buildings, there should be a large and beautiful dining hall and a modern, scientifically constructed kitchen. There should be separate tables for each family or for congenial groups of people. The service should be unexceptionable, the food simple, but perfect in quality and preparation. There should be a vegetarian service for those who prefer this cheaper mode of life, and the charge for board should be based upon the cost of the service. I will probably be laughed at, but I believe that, granting the land, horses and machinery, buildings, equipment and capital, the members of such a colony as I describe could be provided with perfect service and an abundance of food of the best quality at a total cost of \$100 a year per person.

## A Children's Heaven.

So much for the co-operative preparation of food. And now for the caring for children. There should be two separate establishments, one for infants, who like to sleep, and one for children, who like to run and shout. Both should be scientifically constructed and ventilated and kept as clean as an up to date hospital. The food should be prepared under the general direction of a physician. No building for children should be over two stories high, and the upper windows should be beyond the reach of children. No matches or exposed fire should be permitted, and there should be a night watchman, fire extinguishers and an automatic sprinkling apparatus. These establishments should be under the supervision of a board of women directors, and the actual work of caring for the children, washing, dressing and feeding them

playing with them and teaching them, should be done by trained nurses and kindergarten teachers who live in the colony as the friends and social equals of its members. In other words, it is my idea that the caring for children should be recognized as a profession and that servants should have nothing to do with it. It is my idea that it should be done in a place built for the purpose, with floors for babies to crawl upon, with playgrounds for children where there are no stoves and no boiling water, no staircases and wells, no cats and dogs, no workbaskets, lamps, pianos, sewing machines, jam closets, inkstands and authors' writing tables. Instead there should be sleeping rooms and bedrooms and sun parlors for nursing mothers, a separate building for the sick, kindergarten rooms and indoor playgrounds for bad weather, and a big all outdoors romping ground, with sunny places and shady places, swings, rocking horses, sand piles and all other accessories of a children's heaven.

Every member of the community I propose would have his own home, to which he would invite his personal friends as he chose, and the other members of the community he would meet in the same way that he meets acquaintances in business and politics, in theaters, restaurants and clubs. In a colony of a hundred families there ought to be persons of every kind of inclination, and it would not be in the least necessary for any one to associate with those who are not congenial. This spirit, if wisely and earnestly cultivated, would solve the "servant problem" for the colony and solve the health problem for its members as well.

In this community every member would be credited for the time he worked, and it ought to become the custom for the men to help with the harvests and the women with the preserving of fruit and the weeding of the gardens. I have no doubt that there are thousands of young men and women in New York city, students of art and music and the professions, who would be glad of a chance to earn their way in a community where class feeling did not make labor degrading. I appreciate the difficulties in the way of such a project, the chances at present against a coal heaver being a socially possible person, and I am not insisting that the day laborers should share in the privileges of the community. But I do think that this should certainly be the case with those whom we select to care for and teach our children and also, if possible, with those whom we permit to prepare and serve our food. If I am not willing to shake a man's hand or sit next to him in a reading room I do not see why I should be willing to eat what he has cooked.

## Building for Social Purposes.

There would be a laundry in the colony, a boat, livery, and bath houses, a drug store, a general store, a refreshment room. There would, of course, be a complete telephone service, electric lights and hot water or electric heating throughout the buildings. There would be a resident physician, and perhaps before long teachers of music and languages might find it worth while to join the colony. There would, of course, be a building for social purposes, with large piazzas for summer and sun parlors for winter. There would be a hall for lectures, concerts, theatricals and dancing. There would be a reading room and a circulating library of periodicals and recent books. It is your custom to spend, say, \$50 or \$100 a year for these, and you could achieve your purpose co-operatively for a fifth of the expense. There would be a gymnasium and a swimming pool and, of course, tennis and croquet and baseball grounds. There would be stages to meet all trains and closed conveyances to convey people to and from the dining hall in bad weather. There would be a livery stable, at which you could hire or keep a rig for about one-fourth what it would cost you elsewhere.

I think that such a community should be planned for the accommodation of a certain number of members and the necessary working force and should be limited to these. Not all of the members need be stockholders, of course. Others might be admitted to the benefits of the association, but in that case the stock should pay dividends, and in any case the management of the corporation would have to be vested exclusively in the stockholders. For the administration of the various industries there would have to be a superintendent, a man of first class executive ability, responsible to the board of directors, and there would be a corps of managers of departments, each a thoroughly experienced man; a manager of the farm and stables, of the truck and flower gardens, of the purchasing department and the co-operative store, of the catering department, of the buildings and grounds, the power plant and the heating department. How many such men there should be and what they should be paid, how many employees of all sorts would be necessary, is one of the questions upon which expert advice is needed. I am willing to get a complete set of figures for the enterprise I have outlined, provided that I hear from a sufficient number of people to make it worth while. I am perfectly and seriously in earnest about the matter, willing to give my time to it, for years if need be. I hope to hear from 100 or 200 people who are interested. I am willing to undertake the enterprise with as few as twenty families. I wish to hear not merely from those who will invest as stockholders, but also from those who will rent or build homes—from men and women who are willing to contribute their labor as waiters, cooks, nurses, teachers or managers, and from persons having business experience who would like to help me in working out this plan.

## What Came of a Scullion

(Original.)

There was trouble on the mind of the chief cook of Signor Fallerio, a wealthy Venetian gentleman living in France. Signor Fallerio had invited a number of distinguished people to dinner. There were to be princes, nobles and merchants of Venice and, more important than all, a number of art critics. I say "more important than all" because that was an age when the fine arts flourished and a man who could judge of a painting or a statue was looked up to more than one possessing birth or wealth. At any rate, these men were of more intrinsic worth than all the rest at this dinner of the Venetian.

But what was amiss in the kitchen? A confectioner who had been charged with making a large candy ornament to decorate the table had sent word that it had been spoiled and there was no time to make another. The chief cook stormed and tore his hair. Perfection was his aim, and what would all the delicacies he had prepared avail without the gorgeous centerpiece?

A boy who served as scullion advanced and said in a timid voice:

"If you will let me, I think I can make you something that will do in place of the confectionery piece."

"You, Antonio? What do you know about fashionable things?"

"I have worked in the yard of my grandfather, Pisano, the stonecutter."

"Nonsense! A stonecutter knows nothing about artistic work!" The boy begged hard, and as there was nothing else to be done he was given permission to try his hand. He sent for some butter and fashioned it into a crouching lion. It was placed upon the table, and soon after the princes, the merchants and the art critics were ushered into the dining room. The chief cook wore a melancholy look, keeping his eye fixed on what he considered a blemish to an otherwise splendid table. The guests ranged themselves around the table and took seats.

The cook saw one of the art critics looking fixedly at the butter lion, and the poor man inwardly cursed the moment that he had consented to use the scullion's work. Then he noticed that the art critic said something to the man sitting next to him, and they both looked at the lion. The chief cook's knees trembled beneath him. Surely his master would discharge him for putting this fierce looking creature that was made of such soft material before these great men. He had hoped they would not especially notice it, and already two of them were looking at it and talking about it. But when several other groups laid down their spoons, neglecting the soup that had cost the chef so much pains and began to stare at the centerpiece he was in despair.

"Signor Fallerio," said the man who had first noticed the lion, "we are not surprised at your munificence in gracing your table with a work of genius, but we are at a loss to know how you obtained the services of one who should consent to place the expression of his genius in so perishable a substance as butter."

The host looked at the lion, then inquiringly at the chief cook. The latter had become so confused over the outcome of his substitution of a few pounds of butter for a splendid candy centerpiece that he did not hear or did not understand what the guest had said. He broke down and confessed his culpable folly.

"Signor," he said tremulously, "pardon my inquiry. Just before the dinner was ready the confectioner sent word that he had spoiled the splendid candy centerpiece I had ordered and which would have been in every way worthy of your noble guests. When I was in great distress at this mishap Antonio, the scullion, came to me and offered to make something to fill its place. In an evil hour I listened to him. If you and your noble guests will forgive me I will remove the blemish."

For a moment there was a hush of astonishment about the table; then the guest that had spoken, an eminent art critic, said to the chief cook:

"Do you mean to tell me that the lion was fashioned by a scullion and shortly before dinner?"

"Yes, signor. He begged so hard"—

"Signors," said the critic, "one of the world's greatest geniuses has been born."

"The boy, the boy! Let us see the boy!" cried the guests.

"Send him in," said the host to the cook.

The mystified servant retired and in a few minutes returned, bringing with him the scullion.

"Signors," said the host, "this is—Boy, what's your name?"

"Antonio Canova," said the astonished boy.

Then the critic, rising, held forth his wineglass and said:

"Antonio Canova, I drink to an artist. Gentlemen, drink with me to Antonio Canova. May his genius grow constantly brighter."

The guests rose and drank the toast, while the astonished boy stared at them as if he had suddenly come under the influence of enchantment. Then his host told him that his scullion work was ended. He had resolved to be responsible for the boy's education. The promise was kept. The works afterward achieved by the great sculptor are curious not only for their intrinsic value, but that they came from such a small beginning. It is a remarkable fact that the beautiful marble "Cupid and Psyche," the delight of all civilized mankind, should have been produced by one who was once a scullion.

F. TOWNSEND SMITH.

## THE HUMAN BRAIN.

It Undergoes Wonderful Changes During Its Growth.

The wonderful changes which the human brain undergoes from the moment when it first appears in the embryo until it becomes the perfected laboratory of thought characteristic to the matured human being has been commented upon by several of the leading writers on biology, physiology, etc. During these successive changes, or, rather, transformations from the lower to the higher sphere, the human brain not only takes upon itself the general shape and form of the brains of various representatives of the lower classes of animals, but appears to have the same structural constituents, at least to a certain degree. Thus it has been found that the original germ of the brain as it appears in the human embryo has the exact outlines of a serpent's thought factory. After that the changes which take place while the brain is assuming the various shapes which it must undergo before it becomes perfect give it a decided resemblance to the brains of fishes, birds and mammiferous animals.

"Helm's 'Thoughts on the Structure of the Human Brain' and Wilson's 'Anatomy of the Human Body' both mention these queer transformations, as does also Hugh Miller in his famous work, 'Testimony of the Rocks.' Miller puts it in this way: 'It has long been known that the human brain is built up by a wonderful process, during which it assumes in succession the form of the brain of a serpent, a fish, a bird, and lastly, before it assumes the characteristic human form, it takes upon itself the outline of a mammiferous quadruped's brain.' Hence the remark made by scientific writers that 'man is the sum total of all animals.'"

## POOR HANDWRITING.

One of the Causes That Downed Napoleon at Waterloo.

The nose of Cleopatra had a marked influence on the destinies of the ancient world. The handwriting of Napoleon I., we are assured by recent historians, had a similar effect upon the evolution of the modern world. He did not write; he scrawled. By reason of this, among other causes, he lost Waterloo. Grouchy could not read with exactness his decisive message. Was it "bataille engagee" (battle is on), or "bataille gagee" (battle is won)?

Grouchy chose the latter significance and, not believing it necessary to press forward, arrived too late. So much for the curl of a letter, a pen stroke or an illegible scrawl to an "a."

This question was brought forward by the writing master of the elder Dumas.

"Remember, Alexandre," the master said to him, "the great defeat of the emperor was due only to his scrawling hand. If you wish to succeed in the world be careful of your heavy and your light strokes." So if Napoleon had known how to write legibly or if he had taken the trouble to do so his descendants would reign today in France and we should not have had the republic. It appears historically established today that Dumas' writing master was right. And on such slight things rests the fate of empires.—Cris de Paris.

## The Osprey.

Allusion is often made, especially in fashion journals, to "osprey" feathers. Few words have been more loosely bandied about than this bird name. The Roman author Pliny's "ossifraga" (bone breaker) has been identified with the lammergeyer, a vulture that is reputed to break up bones too big for it to devour whole by dropping them from a height upon rocks. But both "ossifraga" and "osprey," a newer form, came to be applied to quite another bird, the fish hawk, which is now the true "osprey." Yet the "osprey" feathers—more properly egret feathers, or aigrettes—do not come from this bird, but from the egret, or lesser white heron.

## The Sea Otter.

The sea otter combines the habits of a seal with the intelligence and amusing character of the otter. When met in herds far out at sea, which is but seldom now, they are commonly seen swimming on their backs. They even eat their food lying in this position on the water and nurse their young ones on their chests between their paws, exactly as a south sea island mother swims with her baby in the water. When swimming in this attitude they even shade their eyes with their paws when the sun dazzles them.

## One of His Inferiors.

"He says he always tries to be polite to his inferiors and— Hey, where are you going?"

"Going to find him and give him a kicking."

"What for?"

"I met him this morning, and he was as polite as a dandlug master."—Hous-ton Post.

## The Other Way.

The teacher had been talking about a hen sitting on eggs, says English Country Life, and, with the incubator in mind, asked if eggs could be hatched in any other way.

"Yes, sir," said an experienced person of nine. "Put 'em under a duck."

## The Remedy.

"You're not in love, Robbie. You only think you are."

"Well, how the dickens am I to find out my mistake if I am mistaken?"

"Oh, marry the woman by all means."—Home Notes.

## A Distinction.

Mistress—Have you had any experience with children? Bridget—Nope, but they have had some wild me.

## A Widow's Inconsistency

(Copyright, 1906, by P. C. Eastment.)

The Widow Henderson employed a hired man to run things, and she hadn't been a widow five months when he quit hoeing potatoes one day to come up from the field and make her an offer of marriage. She indignantly ordered him to pack up and move along, and before night he was gone.

Hired man No. 2 was told to take warning by the fate of No. 1, and he restrained his love until one day after her year of mourning was up. The widow had bought a new cow, and the cow turned out to be a kicker. When she had knocked the hired man off the milk stool three times in succession and he was running for a fence rail to pound her to a jelly the widow came out to the barnyard and said:

"It's all your fault, Joe. I can milk that cow right and morning for a year, and she will never stir a hoof."

She took the pail and stool and sat down. She had been milking for five minutes and was just about to look around with a smile of superiority on her face when the cow's right leg shot out like the piston rod of an engine, and the widow and the pail and the stool went end over end and brought up against the fence.

Joe ran over to pick the woman up and say something about her smartness, but she was unconscious. Then he dropped down on his knees and begged her to come back to earth for his sake. He loved her like a mad Niagara and couldn't live without her. He seized her hand and pressed it, and in his emotion he even went so far as to print a kiss on her marble brow.

But it was one kiss only. While he was puckering his mouth for a second one the widow awoke from her solar plexus blow and rose up and kicked him harder than the cow had kicked her. He started to hunt another job.

A third hired man took his place. He knew of the fate of his predecessors, and yet not two months had gone by when he put his foot into the same bear trap. He had fallen in love at first sight, but had been very careful not to show it. His suspenders held him until one day he got a third drink of hard cider, and then he tried to take the widow's hand and tell his love. He got the hand against one of his sunburned ears. He also got the bounce.

When hired man No. 4 brought his trunk the Widow Henderson decided to leave nothing to chance. She looked him square in the eye and said:

"I want no nonsense. The minute you begin to play the fool I'll begin to bounce you. I am hiring you for a hired man and not for a husband."

"You refer to the men who have departed?" queried the man, whose name was Tom Parker and who neither looked nor acted like the average hired man.

"Yes, sir, I do."

"They were idiots enough to fall in love with you, I understand?"

"I don't know as there was anything so idiotic about their falling in love with me," answered the widow, a bit provoked, "but I want no such tomfool nonsense."

"And you shall have none from me. I wouldn't marry the best woman that ever squinted up her eyes to thread a darned needle."

The widow had set out to tell the new hired man what was what, and when she came to think it over she couldn't figure that she had got the best of it. He knew his business as a hired man and attended to it. While he was of the family, he was not with it. He kept to himself as much as possible, and, while respectful and willing, he was quite formal. The widow stood it for a couple of weeks and then began to feel piqued over it. The only one she had to consult with was her hired girl, and one day she said to her:

"Don't you think the new hired man a queer acting fellow?"

"He's very standoffish, I see. He hasn't asked me two questions since he came."

"The others used to ask you about me, didn't they?" queried the widow.

"A hundred questions."

"And they said I was smart and good looking?"

"They were forever saying so, and I can't understand about Thomas, as he makes me call him."

The widow couldn't either. She wanted no marriage proposals, but she did want to feel that she was of some account in the hired man's eyes. It miffed her to find that Parker treated her as indifferently as the well pole, though with the greatest respect, and that he preferred to sit in his own room of an evening rather than enjoy her society in the family room. She discovered that he was better educated than she was, had good business ideas and that he could beat her all hollow at buying and selling. She had a rag to chew, and she chewed it for many long weeks. She had threatened to bounce him if he fell in love with her, and now she was mad because he hadn't.

As she chewed she found herself admiring and liking, and one day when she was churning the butter it came over her all at once that she was actually in love. Butter went up to 40 cents a pound in sixty seconds, and the hired girl found the widow blushing like a girl of sixteen. When the butter had come and been poured out of the churn the blushing woman walked out on the veranda, where Parker sat sharpening an ax, and, walking up to him, she asked:

"Do you really think those other men were idiots?"

"For falling in love with you?" he asked without raising his eyes.

"Yes."

"Well, perhaps not."

"You—you mean?"

"I mean this," said Tom as he rose up and kissed her.

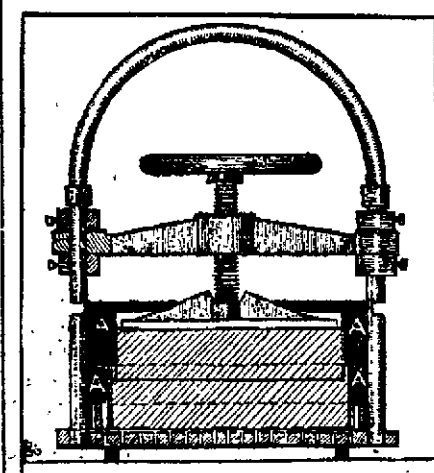
M. QUAD.

## IMPROVED MEAT PRESS.

Simple of Construction and Easy of Operation.

The accompanying engraving illustrates a new hand press which is adapted particularly for pressing meat, although it can also be used for pressing fruit and vegetables. Meat presses as heretofore constructed have usually been made with but a single meat box. The construction here illustrated comprises a series of meat boxes, each fitting into the one below, so that the device can be used for compressing any desired amount of meat within the limits of the press by simply using the required number of meat boxes. Furthermore, by the use of different boxes a number of different kinds of meat can be pressed at the same time.

The boxes with the meat pressed therein can be placed in an icebox, or the press itself can be provided with an ice holder, so that the meat can be left to cool under pressure. The press is of simple construction, comprising a perforated base supported on four short legs and carrying two upright standards, which are braced together at their upper end by an arched coupling member. A crosshead is mounted on these standards and can be secured at any desired height by means of collars adjustable on the standards.



MULTIPLE MEAT PRESS.

Threaded through the crosshead is a hand screw, which is adapted to press the press plate down on to the meat.

The boxes for the meat are so made that they can be readily taken apart when desired to remove the meat. Each box consists of two angle pieces, which are fastened together at opposite corners by hinge pins. The boxes have no bottoms, but perforated plates are placed between the layers of meat.

Each box is formed with grooves at opposite corners, which serve as guides for the box above; also with a series of perforations (A) through which the water and grease pressed from the meat in the box above may pour out. Vertical walls on the base serve to confine these liquids so that they will pour through the perforations in the base plate. When it is desired to cool the meat in the press a large box is placed about the meat boxes, as shown in the illustration, and this is filled with ice.—Scientific American.

## Machine Prints Tickets.

The tesseraograph has been invented by Roberto Taggi Piscelli of Florence, Italy, to do away with the present practice whereby thousands of tickets for all stations are printed in advance and kept in stock and also to register automatically the amounts cashed. The machine prints each separate ticket in one operation from a strip of thick paper, the ticket issued bearing the name of the issuing station, the destination, date of issue, ticket number, class, kind, price, the company's monogram, etc., and on the reverse any service indication or commercial advertisement as may be most suitable to each company. An exact duplicate is issued simultaneously for checking purposes. The machine can print 400 different kinds of tickets. No tickets can be issued until the inspector in charge on opening the ticket office in the morning has freed the machine and, as the case may be, has brought back all the totals to zero.

## Mountain of Iron.

Forests surely could not grow on the back of the mountain of iron in the state of Durango, Mexico. It is called the most remarkable mountain in the world and claims clear title to the name by its 2,000 feet of height, its three-quarters of a mile of thickness at the base and its almost entirely solid iron substance. Naturally the iron manufacturers have been dreaming of the fortunes it holds in its big pockets and of the way in which they could dive and delve into them. They have tried to lease the mountain to work it, but until recently have been refused by the Mexican government. The ore obtained from the iron mountain is said to yield about 87 per cent pure iron.

## Coal Enough For 700 Years.